





## TICKETS.

As soon as the nominations for the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond are completed, we will be prepared to issue tickets free of charge. The fifteenth section of General Canby's election order, printed elsewhere, gives a complete list of the county officers to be filled. Send us the names at once, and tickets will be forwarded.

## Thanks—Thanks.

We are again under the pleasant necessity of returning our thanks for numerous clubs and single subscribers for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL. The large increase of our circulation is one of the surest evidences that our people are becoming aroused to the importance of the present campaign.

## The Constitution—Its Preamble.

There was nothing in the body of the Constitution to prevent us from advocating its adoption, its preamble is so full of falsehood and insult, that it seems to us impossible for any respectable white Southern man to give his assent thereto. We have rarely seen so many palpable untruths in so few lines. As few as the lines are, there are not so many truths as there are lines. We beg that our readers will carefully consider each line and word. We, the people of the State of North Carolina, and this in the face of the fact that only a portion of the people of the State have had any voice in the making of this Constitution; that the best and most intelligent portion of the people have been and are still disfranchised; in spite of the fact that the authors of this Constitution are foreigners, negroes, deserters and renegades.

Grateful to Almighty God, the sovereign ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union; and this in spite of the fact that scarcely the form even of the Union of our fathers is preserved; that every power has been usurped by General Grant and Congress; that the Executive and Judicial departments have been practically abolished. If there is any man so thoroughly charitable and Christian, as to be grateful for such a Union as we now live under, a Union of corruption and tyranny only, and not a Union of free and equal States, we have yet to meet him. And yet, they require us to say we are grateful! Grateful for humiliation, defeat and cowardly oppression; grateful for a land strewn with graves; grateful for the wives who have been made widows; grateful for the children who have been made orphans; grateful that we are all beggars, and our enemies fattening upon our substance! NEVER!

And the existence of our civil, political and religious liberty. What a mockery! Civil Liberty! And yet men can be, and are daily, arrested in violation of all law, save that resting in the bosom of Military Commanders. Political Liberty! And yet the best men of the land are disfranchised. Liberty! What an insult to prate of liberty while poor TOLAR is languishing under sentence to hard labor for fifteen years, imposed by a tribunal utterly unknown to the laws of the State.

And acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity do, for the better security thereof, and for the better government of the State. Are we to call the wrongs and outrages daily and hourly committed against us blessings? If such they be, they certainly are "in disguise." Are we to ask for these things for our children as well as for ourselves?

Ordain and establish this Constitution.—And this in spite of the fact that if every man, woman and child—white and black—in the State of North Carolina were to vote for this Constitution, it would thereby be neither ordained nor established, in spite of the fact that Congress, and Congress alone, exercises the right to ordain and establish Constitutions for North Carolina! We cannot countenance or support such falsehoods as these. If the framers of that preamble had shown a proper regard for truth, they would have written thus: "We, the undersigned, negroes, fugitives, deserters and renegades, traders under the name and style of the people of North Carolina, having set up shop on the misfortunes of our better men in manners, virtue and intelligence, grateful to Congress for the destruction of the American Union, and for the destruction of the civil and political liberties of the people of this Southern Canon, which we now possess and enjoy, and acknowledging our dependence upon Gen. Grant for the continuance of these blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the better security thereof, and for the better subjugation of this State, ask Congress to ordain and establish this Constitution, so called." There would have been the merit of candor, at least, in it.

## Radical Morals.

We published the fact a few days ago that Turner, scallawag delegate from Harnett county, in the late so-called Convention, living but thirty miles from Raleigh, took pay for FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY, pilfering from the State Treasury one HUNDRED and FOUR dollars when he was entitled to twelve only. It seems that Turner is not the only delegate who has been stealing from the public crib. One Hood, a negro preacher from Fayetteville, living only sixty miles from Raleigh, received for mileage one HUNDRED and FOUR dollars and twenty cents instead of twenty-four dollars, which was all he was entitled to. We suppose his next sermon will be from the text "Thou shalt not steal."

White people of North Carolina! The little property left to you, upon which you can barely meet present taxes, must be subjected to an enormous increase of the rates of taxation to pay these infamous frauds perpetrated by penniless negroes and strangers. Let these men, once get possession of your government, and their extravagance and frauds will swallow up

your property, bringing it speedily under the Sheriff's hammer to pay Northern bondholders and rascally office-holders. We warn you, North Carolinians! while there yet remains time to avert the vengeance and hate of political spendthrifts, yankee adventurers and social outlaws by voting down the wicked means their malice has invented to advance their wicked purposes. Let them secure their miserable tools to administer it, and New England's unholy ambition to destroy all that is good and great and noble in North Carolina will be fully accomplished. WE MUST AVERT THEIR WICKED DESIGNS.

## Bladen and Robeson.

By invitation, Col. W. L. Steele and Maj. J. A. Engelhard addressed the people of Bladen at Bladenboro', on Thursday last. The day was not propitious, but quite a large crowd of both races were in attendance and paid the most marked attention. Col. John A. Richardson, who had walked from Lumberton in order to be present, was called upon, and concluded the speaking in a speech of much ability and force.

We return the thanks of the speakers for the flattering reception they met with, and the kind hospitality with which they were entertained. In this particular locality are settled, some permanently and some temporarily, quite a number of Northern men, who are rendering North Carolina a double service (2) of making money by engaging in business during their leisure moments, and making money by political schemes as a constant, the latter occupation being more profitable, as laborers vote with much more facility than they work.

We were glad to notice a most honorable exception to this general rule in the person of Dr. WYNNE, who occupied a seat upon the platform with the Conservative speakers, and is an earnest Conservative and an intelligent and high-toned gentleman. The white people of Robeson are also alive to the issues of the campaign. The speeches of Judge Shepherd, Col. Straube, Col. Steele and Col. W. L. Steele, during the afternoon's session of the District Convention at Lumberton, and those of Messrs. Wall, Norment, Blue, McLean, Morrissey and Engelhard, at night, were listened to with marked attention. At night the ladies graced the meeting with their presence. The noble, industrious, honest and proud people of Bladen and Robeson are determined to speak out in all their power and majesty against the wickedness of the base attack negroes and adventurers are making upon North Carolina and her noble Constitution and laws. These innovators find no sympathy with the white people—these hardy, hard-working, honest descendants of noble ancestors. We feel assured that a good report may be expected from these two counties.

## Homestead.

The Radicals made a boast that the Homestead provision will carry the Constitution—as if North Carolinians are to be bought with a price to cover themselves with infamy. It is all a cheat. They provide for the imposition of taxes, such as it is impossible for the people to pay, and these expressly allow the HOMESTEADS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES. If this Constitution be adopted, nearly every tract of land in the State will be sold under the hammer, and will be bid in for the State or bought by Yankee speculators.

Our people could, with difficulty, pay a tax of \$200,000—how is it possible for them to pay the interest on \$19,000,000 of debt, and over a million dollars besides, to meet the immense appropriations ordered by this Constitution! Every man who votes for this instrument votes to sacrifice his property, to appease the greed of unprincipled scoundrels and carpet-baggers.

## Acceptance of Colonel Kenan.

The following letter has been received from Colonel Kenan, accepting the nomination for Congress:

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,  
March 24, 1868.  
Messrs. J. B. Whitaker, William Robinson, and J. W. Edmundson:  
GENTLEMEN:—Your letter informing me of my nomination as a candidate for Congress, in the second District, by the Conservative Convention, which met in Goldsboro' on the 20th inst., has been received. This compliment I did not expect, and regret that some gentleman of modest, experience and ability had not been selected for the position. In these extraordinary times, however, no true son of North Carolina should refuse to render such service as the people may require of him. I therefore accept the nomination with the hope that by the united effort of the good people of the State we may be able to justly communicate the action of the Convention.

Thanking you for the compliments you make in which you have seen fit to communicate the action of the Convention.  
I am, with great respect,  
Your obt. servt.,  
THOS. S. KENAN.

## Col. W. L. Steele.

This gentleman is doing good service in several of the counties in this District. He has already filled many appointments, and will meet others during the campaign. The white people of North Carolina will long remember their true-hearted fellow-citizens who in this crisis find opportunity to devote their time and talents for their welfare.

## Robeson County Ticket.

The following nominations have been made in Robeson:  
For Senate—Col. Murdoch McRae.  
For Representatives—Col. N. A. McLean and Capt. John R. McArthur.  
For County Commissioners—James A. Rozier, Berry Goodwin, James Blount, Thos. A. Norment and John T. Pope.  
For Sheriff—John King.  
For Superior Court Clerk—John A. Rowland.  
For Register of Deeds—Alfred Rowland.  
For County Surveyor—Roderick McMillan.  
The present acting Magistrate are nominated with the following additional names, to wit: Jas. A. Lawson, Calvin Black, Daniel S. Morrison, Alexander Farwell.

## Hon. S. J. Person.

We refer our readers elsewhere for an account of the speech of Judge PERSON at Whiteville. This gentleman is rendering much service. His able speech in this city will long be remembered as one of the most elegant and telling speeches ever delivered in Wilmington.

## Speaking at Goldsboro'.

Hon. S. J. PERSON, Col. THOS. S. KENAN and JNO. F. WOOTEN, Esq., addressed the people of Wayne, at Goldsboro', on Tuesday. A large crowd was present, and the speeches are most highly spoken of.

## Taxation under the Proposed Constitution.

We stated a few days ago that the amount of money to be raised by the impoverished people of North Carolina, each year, to meet the interest on her public debt under the provisions of the proposed Constitution, would probably amount to one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Not having at the time access to official data, we preferred to go below rather than above the mark. Since that time we have read with earnest attention a series of articles called "Thoughts for the People," published originally in the columns of the Raleigh Sentinel and since in our own, prepared by different gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the subjects discussed. We beg leave to call the special attention of our people to these articles, and to bespeak for them a second and third careful perusal. From the second number of this series, on Taxation and Revenue (the best in the series), we are enabled to give the figures "from official data," showing the amount of interest money to be raised and also in general terms showing what our expenses will be under the new order of things. For details we refer our readers to the original article:

Amount of old debt	\$ 8,000,000
Interest on same since 1860	1,000,000
Interest on new debt prior to 1868	5,000,000
Amount of same	910,000
Amount of debt made by Convention, 1868	3,600,000
Interest to be funded by act of March 10th, 1868	500,000
Total upon which interest is to be paid each year	19,477,000
AMOUNT OF INTEREST TO BE PAID EACH YEAR, 6 per cent.	1,168,620
Amount of interest to be paid January, 1869	267,000
Amount of interest to be paid July, 1869	584,000

Total of interest to be paid on or before July, 1869 851,000 || Amount of tax under the Revenue act of February 26, 1869 | 200,000 |

For payment of interest alone, therefore, we see the tax must, under the proposed Constitution, be made more than THREE TIMES LARGER, and even if the current expenses should remain the same, that the whole tax will be more than FOUR TIMES heavier than last year. But under the proposed Constitution the current expenses will be far greater, as will appear from the following estimate of increased expenses. Common Schools for white children cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars before the war, half of which expense was defrayed by the Literary Fund and the other half by the counties. We think, therefore, that five hundred thousand for whites and blacks is a very moderate estimate of increase, as the Literary Fund being destroyed, the whole expenditure now falls on the State. The militia of reconstructed Tennessee cost last year three hundred thousand dollars. Holden's militia will not cost less than Brownlow's:

Legislature	\$ 50,000
New offices and increase salaries	60,000
Penitentiary	5,000
Common Schools	500,000
University	20,000
Asylums	50,000
Militia	300,000
Total	\$1,035,000
Add interest on public debt	851,000
Total of additional tax	1,886,000
Amount raised last year	200,000

Total to be raised next year 2,136,000 || which is EIGHT TIMES greater than the amount raised last year, so that where a man paid one dollar last year, he will have hereafter to PAY MORE THAN EIGHT DOLLARS. |

These figures must satisfy, at a glance, every property holder that the adoption of the Constitution will necessarily result in the practical confiscation of his property. It must be remembered that the command is imperative on the Legislature to raise this amount of money, and imperative also to raise at least one million seven hundred thousand dollars of it on property alone, and yet this vast sum does not diminish the principal one dollar! It must be remembered, too, that this burden of taxation, crushing and overwhelming as it is, will, after 1880, become immeasurably heavier if the Constitution be adopted, as it requires, after that date, a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State to be levied to create a sinking fund to pay the principal of the debt. Let property holders be cautious, then, lest, in disregarding the cries of the widows and orphans and the appeals of their poor white brethren generally, to save them from the encroachments of the negro, they lose the very property which they are attempting to save at the expense of their honor.

## Speaking in Bladen.

Upon the return of the delegates from the District Convention at Lumberton, the train was detained for an hour or two at Brown Marsh. Quite a large collection of the citizens of that vicinity being present, called upon several of the delegates, who responded. Speeches were made by Col. Robt. Strange, Captains H. C. Brock and S. Galloway and Maj. J. A. Engelhard. The speeches were received with marked attention and applause. Everywhere the people manifest the most intense desire to hear speakers and become fully acquainted with the issues of the contest, and we are satisfied that at the present time there is no means so efficacious of reaching the masses as the hustings. Our public speakers must make up for the want of mail facilities and means upon the part of the people which deprive them of the newspapers and printed documents. The patriotic citizens of North Carolina require only to understand the questions at issue to vote down the dastard attempt to humiliate, degrade and ruin them.

## Political Altercation.

There is a well authenticated rumor upon our streets that during a political discussion at Pittsboro', Mr. Alex. Ramsay of that place had a difficulty with Governor Holden and a Mr. Dewees, candidate for Congress in that district, in which the two latter were severely handled. We are not prepared to vouch for the entire accuracy of this statement, but if Gov. Holden was well chastised, it is the legitimate fruit of the example set by his worthy son in his recent cowardly assaults upon gentlemen in Raleigh, and of the advice given in the columns of the Standard.

DOWN WITH THE MONGREL CONSTITUTION! That is the slogan.

## Farmer's Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point.

This body continues to hold its monthly meetings with marked punctuality, and the proceedings are always interesting. For more than two years past the art and science of agriculture, in their varied and important relations, have been at each monthly meeting receiving the devoted attention of the members in the form of debates, essays, lectures, &c., and in this way much progress has been made in this useful and noble pursuit, and a vast amount of practical and scientific knowledge has been accumulated for the common good of each member. Theory and practice are combined in the critical examinations of farms, modes of culture, &c., and the pleasant discussions and interchange of views and experience which prevail at each meeting, held at some member's residence. The March meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Joel Hines, on Saturday last. It was the time for the annual election of officers. The old officers, who had given entire satisfaction, nevertheless resigned, in compliment to other members, who, in the opinion of the old officers, are entitled to a distribution of the official honors of the Club. In this respect, a worthy example has been shown, especially to that selfish, proscriptive, ever ambitious class of political aspirants who are now seeking, by most unworthy means, to fill the places of honor and profit in our State, at present filled by men vastly their superiors in all respects.

The following are the officers for the present year: D. T. Durham, President; Capt. William H. Thompson, Vice President; C. V. Hines, Recording Secretary; A. R. Black, Corresponding Secretary. The subject of sweet potatoes was discussed at length, most of the members taking part. Mr. Garrison contended that the usual plan of ridging with the hoe was an unnecessary labor and expense—that he had not for many years made a ridge with a hoe, but used only the plow. Mr. James Durham stated that he had easily raised over four hundred bushels to the acre. It was the general opinion that it is best to raise from the sprout and not from the slip, or potatoe directly, and that the potato crop can, and should, be made one of profit, as potatoes are always a marketable commodity and good for fattening hogs. Most of the members insisted that the rows should be about four feet and from fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the run—that the soil should be broken up deep and well pulverized before planting, and manured well in the drill.

That troublesome little animal, the cut worm or bud worm, occupied the attention of the Club at this meeting. A committee was appointed to investigate the character and habits of this destructive agent and the best means of its extermination or prevention. The committee consists of Drs. S. S. Satchell and Miller, and Mr. A. R. Black. The committee would be pleased to interchange views with scientific and practical gentlemen on this subject.

## Duplin and Onslow.

The Executive Committee of Duplin and Onslow have nominated Col. WILLIAM A. ALLEN, of Duplin, for the Senate, from the District composed of these two counties. We are glad to be able to say that Colonel Allen will accept the nomination. A friend writes from Kenansville that "our ticket is now complete, and as I know the material out of which it is made is of pure color, no fears need be entertained about its triumphant success. We are united, organized and determined to lead the scallawags in these two counties at least a thousand rods."

We endorse the sentiments of our friend. When a party puts forward such gentlemen as compose the tickets in Duplin and Onslow success is assured. Indeed, throughout the entire State the best evidence of victory rests in the character, influence and intelligence of the candidates of the Conservative party. Never before in North Carolina, nor in any other State, was there such an array of distinguished names offered for the suffrage of the people.

## Circulate the Documents.

The Executive Committee of New Hanover have a large number of political tracts for distribution. Persons going into the interior of this and neighboring counties, are requested to call at their rooms in the Journal Buildings, and supply themselves. Candidates and Canvassers are respectfully requested to assist the Committee in their distribution.

## County Ticket.

It will be seen that with the exception of the Senator to be nominated from Brunswick, our county ticket is now complete. Look at it, fellow-citizens. It merits your support, and we believe it will meet the approval and receive the aid of every respectable man in the county, white and black. Every man upon it is thoroughly identified with the State and county and in full sympathy with the people, in marked contrast with the strangers, adventurers, negroes and scallawags who compose the opposing ticket.

## The County Canvass.

We learn that the people are turning out in large numbers and meet our county candidates with great enthusiasm. At Upper Black River and South Washington, especially at the former precinct, the crowd was large and the speeches of Messrs. ENNETT, DEYANE, McCLAMMY and POWERS were thorough and convincing, arousing much interest and activity among all classes of people. The true men of these two precincts send greeting to the others of the county their determination to vote down Radicalism, adventurers and scallawags. Men of New Hanover, do your duty in this contest and you will have cause to be proud of your efforts.

## Conservative Canvass.

Colonel E. D. HALL, candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the people at the following times and places, viz: Hertford, Perquimans county, Tuesday, April 14th.  
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Wednesday, April 15th.  
South Mills, Camden county, Thursday, April 17th.  
[Raleigh Sentinel please copy.]

Shall MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES and WHITES—amalgamation—be allowed? That is one of the issues.

## For the Journal.

## The Conservative Convention at Lumberton.

In accordance with a previous notice given by the Conservative Executive Committee for the Third Congressional District, a Convention assembled in Lumberton, Robeson county, on Friday, the 27th of March. The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Col. N. A. McLean, of Robeson, who moved that the Convention be organized by the appointment of the Hon. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, President. The motion having been unanimously adopted, the Hon. J. G. Shepherd took the Chair amid the applause of the Convention. On motion of Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, W. Foster French and J. B. Buchanan were elected Secretaries.

The President rose and addressed the Convention in a very able and practical speech, showing beyond a doubt that even if we should lay aside every feeling of honor, that as a matter of dollars and cents North Carolina could not afford to adopt this Constitution, for it would impose such an amount of taxes on her sons, that it would be impossible for them to meet them, and that therefore it would result in nothing more or nothing less than confiscation. The President proved his statements in that clear, cool, cautious, and honest style for which he is so noted, and which carries the conviction to the heart of every hearer that he is listening to the words of a man that even under the strongest political excitement would not permit his mind to be the least biased, so as to cause him to deviate a hair's breadth from the truth.

On motion of Major J. A. Engelhard, the proxies from Anson and Bladen were received. Counties were then called, when the following delegates came forward and had their names enrolled: Anson, John G. Blue, proxy; Bladen, Rory McNair, proxy; Brunswick, Captain Swift Galloway; Cumberland, Hon. J. G. Shepherd; Col. W. L. Steele, proxy; Moore, Alexander Kelly; New Hanover, Major J. A. Engelhard; H. C. Brock, H. U. Parker, W. N. Bowden, H. B. Hammond, Colonel Robert Strange, Benj. Freeman; Robeson, Colonel N. A. McLean, Dr. W. A. Dick, Boggs Creek, John S. W. Smith, J. C. Rowland, D. L. Edwards; Col. Thos. Morrissey; Richmond, H. C. Wall, Jno. G. Blue, John McKinnon, R. D. Dickson, J. B. Buchanan, Colonel W. L. Steele, J. M. Freeman.

On motion of John G. Blue, of Richmond, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions and other business for the meeting. The chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Anson, John G. Blue; Bladen, Rory McNair; Brunswick, Capt. Swift Galloway; Cumberland, Colonel W. L. Steele; Moore, Alexander Kelly; New Hanover, Major J. A. Engelhard; Robeson, Colonel H. J. Morrissey; Richmond, H. C. Wall.

On motion, the Convention took recess for one hour.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M., the President, the Hon. J. G. Shepherd, in the chair.

Major J. A. Engelhard, on behalf of the committee on resolutions and other business, submitted the following report:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Conservative Convention which assembled in Lumberton on the 27th of March, and the subsequent nominations made by the Executive Committee, and pledge them our cordial support.

Resolved, That the Constitution proposed for our adoption by the late Military Convention is in direct conflict with the interest and welfare of our people, and should receive their stern condemnation.

Resolved, That this is a white man's government, and that we, as white men, should have their posterity forever, and ought to be governed by white men and none others; and that, although we would not impair the rights of any race, we believe that the good of both races inhabiting this country imperatively demands that the government should be exclusively lodged in the hands of the white people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Major J. A. Engelhard also, in behalf of the committee, made the following report:

Resolved, That this Convention select a candidate for Congress, and four delegates (two principals and two alternates) to the National Democratic Convention, which assembles in New York City on the fourth day of July next, and in making these selections that each county represented shall be entitled to the same number of votes as it has members of the House of Commons in the present Constitution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a Presidential Elector for this District; and that the purpose of said delegates, as persons, and to attend to such other matters as may be necessary, an Executive Committee of four members be appointed by the President of this Convention.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rory McNair, of Robeson, the delegates from each county retired for the purpose of consultation, in order to ascertain the persons that each county thought the most suitable to represent this District in Congress and in the National Democratic Convention.

Upon the return of the delegates the Chair announced that the Convention would proceed to the election of a candidate for Congress, and ordered the Secretaries to call the counties.

Upon the ballot being taken the Chair announced that the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, of Cumberland, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the Conservative candidate for Congress in this District. The nomination was received with great cheers, and on motion, was made unanimous.

The Convention then went into an election for delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which resulted in the following nominations: Col. Robt. Strange, of New Hanover, and Col. N. A. McLean, of Robeson, principals; Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Henry C. Brock, of New Hanover, alternates.

Thomas A. Norment, of Robeson, moved that a mass meeting be held in Lumberton on the 18th of April next, which was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen, Col. Robert Strange, Col. W. L. Steele, Col. W. L. Steele, of Cumberland, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the Conservative candidate for Congress in this District. The nomination was received with great cheers, and on motion, was made unanimous.

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Col. Robert Strange, of New Hanover, moved that a mass meeting be held in Lumberton on the 18th of April next, which was carried unanimously.

## again ready to maintain the honor of his State.

On motion of Thomas A. Norment, the Chair was requested to inform the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller of his nomination, and request him to enter upon the canvass immediately.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen on the Executive Committee, viz: Anson county, R. T. Bennett; Bladen county, John A. McDowell; Brunswick county, Captain Swift Galloway; Cumberland county, Colonel Wm. McL. McKay; Columbus county, T. O. Memory; Harriet county, A. D. McLean; Moore county, Jas. D. McIver; Montgomery county, C. W. Worley; New Hanover county, Joseph A. Engelhard; Sampson county, A. A. McKay; Robeson county, W. S. Norment; Richmond county, H. C. Wall.

On motion of Colonel Walter L. Steele, the Chair was placed on the committee, and made Chairman of it.

On motion, the Convention took a recess for two hours.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock, P. M., the President, the Hon. J. G. Shepherd, in the chair.

Could we have had a doubt before of the purity and justice of our cause, it would have been hushed by the appearance now of some of Carolina's fairest daughters, for in that cause which the hearts of a pure woman are given there cannot be anything radically wrong, and their presence there spoke louder than words could tell, that all was not yet lost; that there was something yet left to inspire a Southern heart and nerve a Southern arm to deeds of chivalry.

Mr. H. C. Wall, a young standard-bearer of the white man's party, being called for, responded in a very happy style.

The Convention next had the pleasure of listening to that able representative of a bold, true and pure press, Major J. A. Engelhard, of the Wilmington Journal, and his speech caused each freeman to feel that he had a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty when their threats, defeats or victories would cause no slumber.

Col. W. L. Steele, being again called upon, in his former happy tone defended the pure principles of '76.

Captain W. L. Norment next responded to a call, and his every word and action proved that there beat within his breast the heart of a true Carolinian, who felt that he had raised his arm in 1861 in defence of a just cause, which now, although shrouded in the mourning of defeat, is none the less dear to her noble sons.

Col. Robt. Strange, after repeated calls, came forward, declined making a speech, but requested that the ladies would allow him to make a suggestion to them, that they should form a society, pledging themselves never to marry any one who had united himself with the Radical party.

The cry of McLean, McLean, was then heard in the hall.

Col. N. A. McLean, seeing that the Robesonians were determined that their favorite champion should appear upon the stand, arose and dealt such blows on the Radical party that, if any one of them was present, he might have truly exclaimed, it may be fun to you, but it is death to me, and in his own peculiar style he said he would, in the name of the Lord, give the very good, for let the Radicals marry in their own crowd.

John G. Blue next appeared and gave utterance to noble sentiments, which, could they animate every Southern man, our beloved South would yet be free.

Major J. A. Engelhard, being called on, declined to make a speech, on account of the lateness of the hour, but made a few appropriate remarks.

Never in any Convention did there exist more unanimity of feeling, brotherly love, and a firmer determination to defeat the Constitution, redeem North Carolina from her bondage, and purify her by baptizing her anew in the waters of freedom.

Col. Robert Strange moved that the papers of the District be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

Rory McNair, Esq., moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the officers for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Ch'n.  
W. FOSTER FRENCH, Sec'y.  
J. B. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

## For the Journal.

## Conservative Meeting at Goldsboro', N. C.

Messrs. Editors:—According to previous notice a meeting of the White Men's party was held at this place Thursday, the 26th inst. Notwithstanding the short notice and inclemency of the weather there was an unusually large assembly—such as is seldom seen in this section on such occasions. They met at an early hour, though it was understood that there would be no speaking until the train arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, which was to bring Maj. Engelhard and Col. Walter L. Steele, orators of the day. When these gentlemen stepped from the cars they were welcomed with three hearty cheers. The crowd then assembled at the platform in front of Mr. J. W. Clark's store, where the speaking was to take place.

On motion, Capt. T. Bryan was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. W. Clark requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was then called to order. As there were no resolutions to prepare, this having been done at a previous meeting, Maj. Engelhard was called on to lead in the discussion.

We shall not attempt to give even a synopsis of the Major's speech, for we should fail to do him justice. It is sufficient to say that it was most appropriate thing. He adapted his language to the plain matter of fact, characteristic of his audience, speaking the plain truth in plain language, and not as Blackstone would say, perplexed their understanding "in the mazes of his metaphysical jargon and scholastic disquisition." Frequent cheers manifested the delight of the audience.

Col. Steele then followed in that bold and emphatic manner characteristic of himself. He led off by saying that he had been told by an infelicitous sound (a Yankee present) that he had no rights or privileges, and that he could not have rights and privileges, and that he intended to assert them then and there, offend who he might.

A good portion of the Colonel's remarks were directed especially to the colored men, portraying to them their dependent condition and the ignominious manner in which the Yankees had duped them under the garb of friendship. He gave them convincing proofs of these facts, and challenged contradiction, which brought many of them to see the error of their ways, whether or not they ever turn from them.

Col. Richardson, the Conservative candidate for Senator in this district, was then called out. Notwithstanding the Colonel's fatigue, having footed it all the way from Lumberton, there being no train down that day, he responded in a style replete with good humor and common sense. He said that he had filled many positions in life and acted many parts, but never before had he acted the part of a lo-

## comotive on a common railway track, drawing his own baggage.







The following is Mr. Theese's letter.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I see that my name is announced as having been nominated by the Board of Directors of the Brunswick County Farmers' Association for the office of County Treasurer. The nomination was made without my consent and without authority. I beg leave to state through your columns, that I have declined the office, and to deny any collusion with the party.

JOHN H. THEESE.

March 26th, 1898.

**Brunswick County.**

There will be a Convention of the *White* people of Brunswick county, held at Smithville, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and county officers. See notice under Special head.

You seem to lay much stress upon the word "*require*." Do you deny that your Constitution *allows* this thing? Do you assert that the Constitution of 1835 *allowed* it? 2d. That the Constitution does not "*require*" white and black children to go to school together. Do you deny that it *allows* it? Do you assert that the Constitution of 1835 *allowed* it? 3d. You deny that your Constitution *favors* marriages between whites and negroes. Do you deny that it *allows* it? Do you assert that the Constitution of 1835 *allowed* it? Have you not already favored such marriages by legalizing, in more than one case, marriage between white and black? Were there not amendments offered in Convention to this Constitution expressly prohibiting and rendering impossible the marriage of negroes and whites, the mingling of the two races in schools and the militia, and prohibiting, also, the binding of white children to negro masters? Did you vote for or against these amendments? You were a member of the Convention. You are now a candidate for our suffrage, and we have, therefore, a right to catechize you. How did you vote on these amendments? You say all these matters are in the power of the Legislature. If a member of that body would you vote for or against separate schools? for or against intermarriages between the races? for or against mustering in the same company whites and negroes? for or against binding out white children to negro masters? Do you think the Legislature ought to pass laws prohibiting all these things? If you do think so, what will you do about the University?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Dana is affected like many monomaniacs, imagining all the world but himself insane.

Time rolled on. Mr. Lincoln at last succeeded in quelling his "insurrection." The current had by this time set in in an opposite direction, with such violence that it had become like a rushing, roaring, raging mountain torrent. The first thing seen on these tumultuous waters was the frail bark of Thomas Settle, gliding along so calmly and smoothly that even had the poor girl's unfortunate babe been in it, the slumbers would have been undisturbed. The people who for four years had made war upon you, against whom you yourself had taken up arms, were now triumphant. Their winning side had at last reached here, and you were again jubilant. A Convention so-called, assembled; you were a prominent member of it. It met in that same Commons Hall where you told that charming and pathetic story of that poor girl. In that same Hall it was again my fortune to be present when you made that celebrated speech declaring yourself to have been

It is here prescribed in plain terms that the first election shall be held at the same time that a vote is taken for ratification of the Constitution ; that the parties then elected shall hold over until 1870, and also who "shall be deemed an elector." It is out of our power to make the matter any plainer than the Constitution itself has made it. We admit that only registered voters under the Reconstruction Acts can

By Command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. CANNY :  
LOUIS V. CAZIARO,  
Aide-de-Camp,  
Actg. Asst. Adj. Genl.

Section fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth of this order, which we omit, are devoted to the designation of the officers to be elected, and the several Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts within the limits of the State.

Issues.

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